

Casto was third, Dr. Ray Lounsberry fourth, and other net leaders included Doctor Churchill, Dr. Joe O'Neill and Dr. Frank McGuire.

The visiting linksmen were high in their praise of the San Diego Country Club membership and Professional Fred Sherman, who cooperated in making the tourney a success. Prizes were awarded at a dinner in Hotel del Coronado, where the Medical Association is holding its state convention.

Gross leaders: Dr. W. H. Moore, 78; Dr. J. Hromadka, 79; Dr. F. Casto, 80; Dr. M. Josephs, 81; Dr. W. Dodge, 81; Dr. R. K. Gustafson, 81; Dr. W. C. Black, 81; Dr. A. J. Scholl, 81; Dr. Ray Lounsberry, 81; Dr. J. E. Novak, 81; Dr. F. H. Falconer, 83; Dr. L. A. Packard, 85; Dr. L. Stelzer, 85; Dr. J. F. Churchill, 85; Dr. F. Ullrich, 85; Dr. R. S. Kneeshaw, 86; Dr. Eric Larson, 86; Dr. W. H. Olds, 87; Dr. D. F. Polford, 87; Dr. M. T. Ussher, 88; Dr. F. Ruby, 88; Dr. J. Stevens, 88; Dr. E. E. Kenzer, 88; Dr. L. R. Trigg, 89; Dr. A. A. Blatherwick, 89; Dr. Thomas L. Rogers, 89; Dr. Emil Tholen, 89.—San Diego Union, May 9.

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California Up in Health Care

Figures Show State in First Ten

By Ruth Finney, *The News Washington* Correspondent

Washington, May 13.—California is one of the first ten states in the matter of providing hospital beds for its citizens, according to figures just made public by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The figures are in a committee report urging a national hospital act, proposed some time ago by the Administration as a substitute for the Wagner Health Bill.

The measure would make \$10,000,000 a year available for the next six years to start a hospital building program in the states.

Rural Need Exists

The report points out that in states with a large amount of hospital accommodations, these accommodations usually are centered in the larger communities, and need still exists in smaller towns and rural areas. The committee says seventeen million Americans live in thirteen hundred counties where there are no registered Federal hospitals.

Authorities agree, says the report, that four and one-half beds per thousand population are required to assure the amount of hospitalization necessary for adequate care. California has 4.42 beds per thousand.

Two beds per tuberculosis death are required. California has only 1.54 beds, lagging behind twelve states and the District of Columbia.

Insanity Care Shown

For mental cases, the report says, approximately one-fourth of the states have 4.8 beds per thousand population. California has 4.69 beds per thousand.

The bill provides that the Government use the first ten million dollars to build hospitals which it would lease to states showing the most need. Title would be transferred after the state or political subdivision had demonstrated successful operation.

Appropriations for the next five years would be used to make grants-in-aid, ranging from 25 per cent to 90 per cent, to communities building hospitals.—San Francisco News, May 13.

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Golden Gate International Exposition

Entirely new, the Pageant of the Pacific opened on Treasure Island on May 25. Every part of this magic city breathes enchantment and excitement. Millions of California's flowers weave a carpet of fragrant beauty and the towering walls, in fresh, gay colors, present a picture that might have come from the dream world of the Arabian Nights.

In one of the world's most gorgeous settings, you will see strange and exotic arts and crafts from every shore of the great Pacific. The West's World's Fair in Forty is dedicated to knowledge, leisure, travel and recreation . . . all here, in magnificent array! It's a sixty-million-dollar attraction . . . a thing of beauty . . . a joy forever.

Highlights of the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1940:

America, Cavalcade of a Nation. Great events in the history of the United States portrayed by fifteen hundred characters on a gigantic stage. A dramatic thriller from the landing of Columbus to the gay "nineties" in San Francisco. Three-four shows daily.

Aquacade. Billy Rose's spectacular swimming, diving, dancing and singing novelty, which won wide acclaim at the New York Fair last year. To be staged in a great wooden tank in International Hall. Three-four shows daily.

Folies Bergère. Clifford Fischer's Parisian vaudeville troupe in a completely new program. One of the big hits of the Exposition last year. Three-four shows daily.

Salici Puppets. A \$50,000 marionette show which originated in Italy nearly two hundred years ago and has been carried on by the same family in its original form. Hall of Western States. Three-four shows daily.

National Garden Show. Floral exhibit under direction of Howard Gilkey continuing throughout the Fair. Floral sun dial, garden plots with formal and informal design featured.

Symphony Concerts. The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Pierre Monteux in a series of programs.

Fine Arts Palace. Art in action with Diego Rivera and noted sculptors and painters at work. Construction of mural for San Francisco Junior College. Fresco painting. Printing from 1457-1940, celebrating the 500th anniversary of the discovery of printing from movable types. Photographic salon. Old masters. Contemporary European and American art.

Federal Building. Modern trench warfare exhibit by U. S. Army; Navy craft open for inspection; Indian craftsmanship. Federal projects.

University of California Exhibit. Hall of Science. Miniature model atom-smashing cyclotron. Anthropological maps showing migrations of man. Biological exhibits. Visual demonstrations of science.

Automotive. Ford display illustrating development of transportation. General Motors exhibits with cut-out models of modern automobiles.

When. Opens on May 25 and closes on September 29.

Where. Treasure Island, in San Francisco Bay. Reached by automobile from San Francisco or Oakland via the Bay Bridge (toll 35 cents) or by ferry from San Francisco and by bus (Key System) from Oakland and the East Bay area.

Costs. Season tickets: Adults, \$7.50; juniors, \$3.75; children under 12, \$1.00. Single admissions, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents. Parking fee, 25 cents. Bridge toll, including round trip to the island, 35 cents.

Attendance last year, 10,496,203.

Cost of site and Fair of 1939. Approximately \$60,000,000. Size of Treasure Island. Four hundred acres, largest man-made island in the world.

Distance from San Francisco. 4.70 miles; from Oakland, 7.3 miles.

LETTERS

Subject: Registration of medical technologists.

REGISTRY OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS

Denver, Colorado, May 7, 1940.

To the Editor:—You have probably seen the editorial in the Hospital Number of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (March 30, 1940), page 1269, warning against the pernicious activities of a New Jersey organization which presumes to issue certificates of qualification to laboratory technicians in opposition to our own Registry.

In order that this warning reach as many physicians as possible, it has been suggested that the enclosure be reprinted in all medical state journals or copy inserted similar in tenor to the enclosed announcement in our *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*.

Thanking you for your cooperation with the Registry of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, I am

234 Metropolitan Building.

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP HILKOWITZ, M. D.,
Chairman, Board of Registry.

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THE REGISTRY FOR CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS*

In 1928 the American Society of Clinical Pathologists established a registry to pass on the qualifications of laboratory technicians and to approve schools for training

* From *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Volume 114, Number 13, March 30, 1940.

these workers. Soon this Registry received the recognition of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Hospital Association, the Catholic Hospital Association, and other scientific and medical organizations. The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals was authorized to formulate standards and approve schools which meet its requirements. After a thorough test, conducted by clinical pathologists, successful applicants for a certificate were designated as Medical Technologists (M. T.), a title which connoted a holder of a certificate of competence from the Registry, nationally recognized in the medical and hospital spheres.

Within the past six months a citizen of Red Bank, New Jersey, who has never himself been registered, began to circularize the medical laboratory technicians of New England asking them for a fee of \$5 to join the "American Medical Technologists" and offering to bestow the title "M. T." by virtue of a charter from the State of New Jersey. As far as we know, this movement is not supported or authorized by any scientific body. . . .

Certainly physicians everywhere will do their utmost to inform young men and women who contemplate a career in medical technology of the hazard that lies in participation in such courses or organizations.

Subject: Letter from the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California to a foreign medical graduate seeking information concerning hospital internships.

(COPY)

Dear Doctor :

Your letter addressed to George H. Kress, M. D., Secretary of the California Medical Association, has been forwarded us for reply.

We [California State Board of Medical Examiners] regret our inability to find for you a hospital where you can serve a one-year rotating internship required of foreign medical school graduates. Each individual must correspond with hospitals anywhere in the United States approved for the training of interns in order to secure said internship. A list of such hospitals will be found in the directory published by the American Medical Association, or you can obtain a printed pamphlet listing said hospitals by communicating with the American Medical Association, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, William D. Cutter, M. D., Secretary, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

C. B. PINKHAM, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Celebration of Its Seventieth Birthday

The Northern California Public Health Association at its regular meeting, held in San Francisco on May 20, devoted its entire session to the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the organization of the California State Board of Health.

Dr. I. O. Church, Health Officer of Alameda County and President of the Northern California Public Health Association, presided.

The meeting was made interesting because of the presence of blood relatives of men who, in its early days, had guided the destinies of the state health organization. Among them were Dr. Morton R. Gibbons of San Francisco, whose grandfather, Dr. Henry Gibbons, was the first president of the California State Board of Health and who served in that capacity from 1870 to 1884, when he died.

Mrs. Annie L. Blanchard of Berkeley, now in her eighty-sixth year, and daughter of Dr. Fred W. Hatch, Sr., who served as secretary of the Board from 1876 to 1884, was also present, as well as Miss Margaret Hatch of Mill Valley, and Francis Hatch, M. D., of San Francisco, grandchildren of Dr. F. W. Hatch, Sr. Upon the death of Dr. Thomas M. Logan, first secretary of the Board,

who served from 1870 to 1876, Doctor Hatch succeeded him in office and served until his death in 1884.

Among the young physicians who were employed by the State Board of Health and the San Francisco Board of Health in 1900, when bubonic plague first appeared in the United States in San Francisco, were: Dr. Howard Morrow, now president of the California State Board of Public Health; Dr. W. R. P. Clark of San Francisco, now a member of the Board; Dr. Walter M. Dickie, now director of the California State Department of Public Health; Dr. Carleton Mathewson, now City Health Officer of Fresno; and Dr. Chester G. Woolsey of San Francisco. Several of these early-day workers in plague control were present at the dinner.

When Dr. George C. Pardee was elected Governor of California in 1901, he appointed Dr. N. K. Foster of Oakland as secretary of the California State Board of Health, and Dr. Harry E. Foster, his son, was present to acknowledge the ovation that was given to the constructive services rendered by his father, who, during his administration organized the State Bureaus of Vital Statistics, Bacteriology and Foods and Drugs; and who also instituted activities that led to the organization of concerted efforts in the control of tuberculosis. It was by means of appropriations made available through the activities of Doctor Foster that the State Tuberculosis Commission was authorized by the California Legislature and established during the secretaryship of Doctor Foster's successor, Dr. William F. Snow. The recommendations of this Commission, in which Dr. George H. Kress of Los Angeles was elected chairman, were given in a report issued by Dr. Charles C. Browning and Dr. George H. Kress, and led to the organization of the State Bureau of Tuberculosis under the California State Board of Public Health and the passage of the State Tuberculosis Subsidy Law which nullified the persistent agitation for the establishment of state tuberculosis sanatoria. The Commission had the vision and courage to battle for the solution of California's tuberculosis problem from the community rather than from the state standpoint.

Dr. Adelaide Brown of San Francisco, member of the State Board of Health from 1915 to 1930, was present to acknowledge the greetings of the assemblage for her activities in 1918 that led to the establishment of the State Bureau of Child Hygiene.

Dr. Wilfred H. Kellogg of Berkeley, who was a young bacteriologist in 1900 and co-demonstrator of the plague bacillus at that time, and who served as secretary of the State Board of Health from 1917 to 1919, and who since 1920 has been chief of the State Division of Laboratories, was given an ovation for his contributions to the state public health organization.

Dr. Walter M. Dickie, Director of the California State Department of Public Health since 1920, presented a paper upon the development of the state public health organization, and Dr. Junius B. Harris of Sacramento, who served as a member of the California State Board of Health from 1930 to 1934, addressed the meeting upon the early history of public health activities in Sacramento, presenting stereopticon slides showing portraits of the first members of the California State Board of Public Health, early-day hospitals, interiors of the offices of practitioners of medicine in the early days, and many other subjects of historical interest.

The timeliness of this meeting and the presence of blood relatives of those doctors of medicine who organized public health services in California, added greatly to the interest. Since California was the second state to establish a State Board of Health, Massachusetts having organized its Board but six months previously, the occasion was significant and emphasized the importance of medicine in its continued support of public health activities in California for more than seventy years.